

SPORTS

CHESS-EXCITEMENT MOUNTS



World champion Anatoly Karpov (left) and twice national titleholder Lev Paikhis discuss their just finished game in the national championship. It ended in a draw. Photo by Yuri Talov

With the current jubilee 50th national chess championship one-third of the way done, Lev Paikhis, from Krasnoyarsk, is holding on to the lead. Twice national winner, he certainly hopes to add a third title to his laurels — though his wish may well run into opposition from his 16 opponents, most of them international grandmasters.

After six rounds Paikhis had 15 points and one game adjourned.

Five world challenger series quarterfinals matches are well under way. At Velden, in Austria, Robert Hubner, of West Germany, defeated Vasily Smyslov in the ninth game and both are now level at 4.5 points each. The winner of the match will be the winner of the Zoltan (Hungary) vs Eugene Tor-

ro (Philippines) encounter at Alicante, Spain. The opponents are level at 1.5 points each.

Semifinalist Garry Kasparov, of the USSR, will take up the winner of a match in Bad Kissingen, West Germany, where Viktor Korchnoi, of Switzerland, leads Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, 3-2. Lidiya Semynova, of the USSR, leads 4-2 against Margarita Muresan, of Romania, in a match also held at Bad Kissingen. The winner will challenge Nana Ioseliani, of the USSR, in the semifinals while Irina Levitina will play the winner of the Nana Alexandra (USSR)-Tatyana Lomachko (Switzerland) match, also held in Alicante. Alexandra leads 2-1.

Viktor BARKIN, chess observer

FOR SAVARIA CUP

The USSR volleyball team came third in the Savaria cup international, a seven-team tournament after beating West Germany 4-1 in their closing game. The United States, the winners,

who won all their games, beat the Korean People's Democratic Republic, 3-0 in their final game, and second placed Cuba had a similar win over host nation Hungary.

Field hockey championship

The USSR played New Zealand to a 1-1 draw in their opening game of the 5th world women's field hockey championship in the Malaysian capital.

On April 13 the USSR will challenge world title holders West Germany, both being in the same elimination group. West Germany lost to Argentina 1-2 in their opening game.

In the second elimination group the United States beat Scotland 3-0, Australia edged Wales 5-1, and Holland edged



carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material

AUSTRALIA

● C.R.D. Library and Subscription Service, Box 4886, G.P.O. Sydney 2000

● Now Era Books & Records, 64-68, Shepherd St., Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204

● New Era Bookshop, 185, Sturt St., Adelaide S. A. 5000

● New Era Bookshop, 36, Wentworth St., Port Kembla, N.S.W., 2503

● New Era Bookshop, 451, Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

● New World Bookellers, 425, Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., 2000

BURMA

● Paper, Stationery Printed Matter and Photographic Stores Corp., 550/552, Merchant St., Rangoon

IRAQI REPUBLIC

● National House for Distributing and

SAFARI FULL OF SURPRISES

Ari Vatanen of Finland, 30, and his navigator Terry Harriman of Britain drove their Opel Ascona 400 to victory in the latest stage of the world championship, the grueling Safari rally across Kenya. Trailing them by six minutes was Vatanen's compatriot Hannu Mikkola, and their teammate Michele Mouton of France, who also drove a four-wheel-drive Audi Quattro, came third. Hannu Mikkola is now the overall leader with 65 points, followed by Michele Mouton with 37, and Vatanen with 32 points.

The 31st Safari rally consisted

of three stages — the first, 1,621 km long, with 20 special stretches, the second of 1,459 km with 23 and the third of 1,459 km with 38 such stretches. The racers had to get a taste of the African savannah where they could encounter not just elephants, too, and even come across goats' passes. The entire rally was a far cry from a normal road, as only 23 out of the 71 starting crews made it home after five days of racing.

Boris MISHKIN



Goalie Vladimir Tratyak and defenceman Alexei Kasatonov holding off a challenge to their goal as USSR-1 and USSR-2 teams clashed recently in two control games (2-2 and 2-1), which wound up Soviet preparations for the world championship starting off in West Germany on April 18. Photo by Vasily Blagovestov

ALPINE SKIING

Muscovite Alexander Zhirov has proved he is the country's top Alpine skier, winning the national slalom title in the town of Kirovsk, beyond the Arctic Circle. He took 1 min 31.11 sec to twice cover a 530 m course with a drop of 154 metres and 39 gates.

Vladimir Andreyev, from Moscow Region, placed second.

'Commercial Olympics'

The "Volksstimme" newspaper has published an article, "Los Angeles and the Mounting Threat of Crisis in the Olympic Movement", sharply critical of the organizers of the 1984 Summer Games. Stating that there are many negative factors in preparations for the Games

which could adversely affect the entire Olympic movement, the paper contends that the nearest the Olympics the more problems arise, while the commercial considerations pursued by the organizers threaten serious damage to the Olympic ideal.

RENJU CHAMPION LIVES IN MOSCOW

The parlour game, which translated from Japanese means a "string of pearls", originated in Central Asia. Introduced to Japan in the 4th century A.D., it became a national sport.

Normally two people can play at this game. By placing black and white draughts by turns on an empty checkered board, the opponents seek to arrange five of their draughts in a row while preventing each other from doing this.

This ancient game is gaining in popularity in the USSR, too. There are 27 clubs and groups

affiliating over a 1,000 enthusiasts in 10 cities, among them Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga. Moscow journalist Vladimir Sepronov was winner of the first world championship held by correspondence in July 1981 in Moscow.

According to Sepronov, the game helps players cultivate logical thinking, foresight and composure, and improve memory and attention.

In the photos Vladimir Sepronov at the board; the diplomat he got for winning the title.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2, Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Pravda" Press. Published Tuesday and Friday. Index 1985.

MN INFORMATION NO. 7

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved Appeals by the CPSU Central Committee for the International working people's holiday on May 1st.

Those present heard a report on the recent Prague meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member-Countries at which measures were discussed for further implementing proposals and initiatives from the socialist countries aimed at staving off nuclear war, at promoting disarmament, and consolidating security and cooperation in Europe.

The meeting approved the results of talks Nikolai Tikhonov and Andrei Gromyko had with a Finnish government delegation, as well as of talks between a USSR government delegation led by Gennadiy Romanov and the Finnish leadership. The delegations visited the USSR and Finland respectively in connection with the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The Politbureau heard a report by Dmitry Ustinov on a recent visit paid by a Soviet military delegation to the GDR and approved its talks with GDR leaders.

Several other foreign policy issues were reviewed.

In discussing a range of domestic economic policy matters, the meeting gave its approval to proposals by the USSR Council of Ministers on cuts in the government retail prices of several consumer goods.

Suggestions from the Moscow City CPSU Committee were approved concerning participation by working collectives and private citizens in the construction of a memorial complex in memory of the Victory of the Soviet people in World War II. In Moscow.

Great Britain-USSR Association delegation in the USSR

Visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and of the USSR-Great Britain Society, a delegation from the Great Britain USSR Association, headed by its President Sir Harold Wilson, the former prime minister.

The guests have been received by Mikhail Solomentsev, Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and have had a meeting with Alexander Chukovsky, Chairman of the Soviet-British section of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The delegation called on the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies where they had talks with Zinaida Kruglova, President of the Union's Presidium. They were also received at the Institute of USA and Canada Studies and at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, both under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

On April 15, delegation left for Uzbekistan where they are to visit Tashkent and Samarkand.

PROGRAMME FOR SOVIET PEACE CHAMPIONS

In Moscow, the Soviet Peace Committee convened an extended meeting of its Presidium to discuss the participation of the Soviet peace champions in the world-wide disarmament campaign proclaimed by the United Nations, and in preparations for the World Assembly, "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear Disaster", to be held in Prague on June 21-25 this year.

The delegates at the meeting have sent a telegramme to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, stressing that the Soviet peace movement regards the decision to hold a world-wide disarmament campaign as very important and timely.

NAMIBIA COUNCIL MISSION IN MOSCOW

The Soviet Union has been visited by a mission from the UN Council for Namibia headed by I. Golob, Vice-Chairman of the Council, who is Yugoslav-Viet permanent representative at the United Nations. The mission included representatives of SWAPO as well as of member-countries of the Council—Bangladesh, Zambia, and the USSR.

(Continued on page 2)

"No pasaran!" is the battle cry of the Sandinista Popular Army and of the people's militia units now dealing telling blows at the American-trained Somoza gangs which have infiltrated Nicaragua.

Our photo shows Sandinista combatants.

Photo Prensa Latina-TASS



Middle East—a global flashpoint

The Soviet Union is a real pioneer in the drive against war and for détente and disarmament, said M. D. Badiboudj, chairman of the National Council of Syrian peace champions and member of the pan-Arab

leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (PACB), addressing a Moscow conference. He leads a delegation now in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The Middle East, Badiboudj said, is a critical flashpoint on this planet. Israel, he continued, is planning a large-scale attack against Syria within the framework of the American-Israeli "strategic alliance". Evidence of this is the massing up of Israeli troops on the Syrian border, the creation of a network of fortification facilities, and the daily bombardments of Syrian positions. He spoke highly of a recent Soviet government statement to the effect that Syria does not stand alone but is supported by all peace-loving forces on the planet.

He further dubbed the Reagan "peace initiatives" for the Middle East as an even worse variation of the separate Camp David deal.

OFFICIAL ITEMS

● J. Zambrano, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, will arrive in the Soviet Union at the end of April at the invitation of the Soviet government.

STUDENT ARTS FESTIVAL

The 3rd All-Union International Student Arts Festival dedicated to the 85th anniversary of the Soviet YCL attracted 13 thousand participants from throughout the country. For six days, young Soviet amateur performers were joined by foreign students, representing 70 countries from 123 Soviet colleges and universities in Moscow.

Student dance ensembles, choirs, folklore groups and orchestras of folk instruments gave concerts at houses of culture, clubs and at various plants.

In the photo: Carlos Salvador Fernandez, of El Salvador, sings protest songs.

Photo by Boris Kaufman



HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SAAMIS, THE SMALLEST NATIONALITY IN THE KOLA PENINSULA IN THE NORTH OF THE USSR CAN NOW HEAR BROADCASTS IN THEIR NATIVE TONGUE. Before the 1917 Revolution, the Saamis had no system of writing of their own, but now they lead a full-fledged cultural life. Transmissions in the Saami language are available not only to those who live in the district capital of Lovozero, but also to the reindeer-breeding villages in the tundra.

● THE FIRST BATCH OF KOUMISS, A MEDICINAL DRINK FROM HORSE OR CAMEL MILK, HAS BEEN SHIPPED FROM THE NEW STATE FARM KOKPATAS IN UZBEKISTAN. Here in the Kyzylkum Desert, there are over 2,000 mares and 2,500 camels which give the milk for production of the drink koumiss-making is a new business in the youngest region in Uzbekistan named after the outstanding Uzbek poet, Navoi. Koumiss is made in other regions of the republic.

● SPOTTED DEER WILL MOVE TO THE FOREST IN THE PENZA REGION IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. Fifty rare animals, who are among the most beautiful denizens of the Ussuri taiga in the Far East, have been sent to their new habitat. The preserves and forest farms here have wild boars, roe deer, martens and other Far Eastern animals acclimatized to the local conditions. Beavers, Barguzin sable, and muskrats are being settled in the rivers and forests in South-Western Russia.

NATURE PROTECTION FOR MINING AREAS

Trials on a unit for mine water filtration have ended at the Karaganada coal basin (Kazakhstan), at the Aktaskey mine. This small unit, which can be placed on the chassis of a lorry, handles the same quantity of water as the expensive

A NEW PORT ON THE BLACK SEA

Twenty-six kilometres south-west of Odessa, the town and port of Ilyichovsk, one of the largest in the Black Sea area, is situated on the Sukholi Liman inlet. It was started in 1937 to cater for the sharp increase in the cargo turnover of the Odessa port.

At present, Ilyichovsk port has long piers, ship-repair docks, and brand-new loading facilities. A special complex has been built to handle the shipping of as many as 60,000 automobiles and tractors annually (in the photo) and a large ship-repair yard.

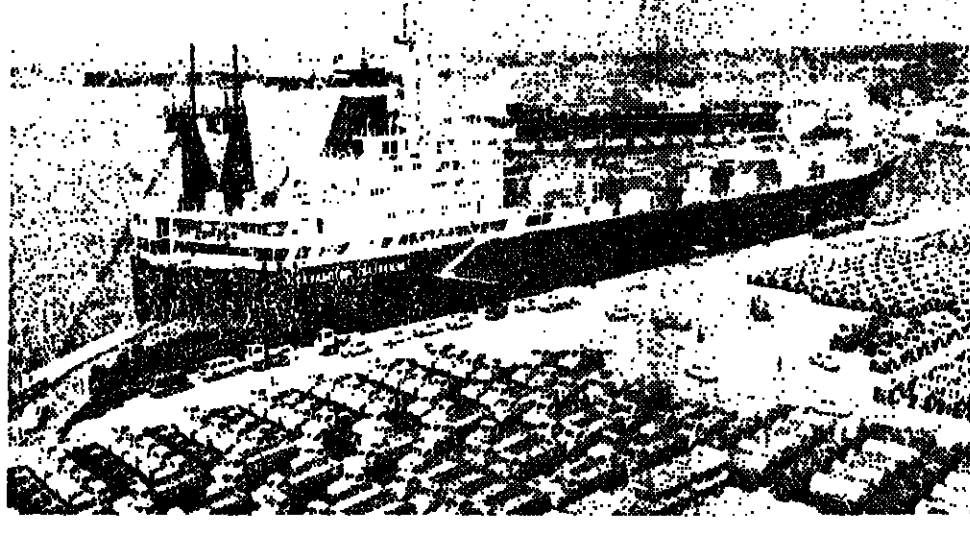
The port's location is quite a lucky one: close to a railway, fine natural conditions, and convenient anchorage. Several hundred Soviet and foreign vessels call at the port every year. They carry over 23 million tonnes of various cargoes.

Bulgaria, Poland, India, Norway, the USA, Italy, France, and Cuba are among the countries with the greatest Ilyichovsk cargo turnover. Ships which leave the port with industrial equipment, transport facilities, coal, iron ore, and various loose cargoes are headed for any of 600 ports in 110 countries.

The USSR is constantly developing its trade links with the socialist countries. A ferryboat line has connected Ilyichovsk with the Bulgarian port of Varna, thus reducing the cargo delivery time in half and making it cheaper.

Based in Ilyichovsk, 30 passenger ships operate for the Crimea-Caucasian tourist lines. There are also permanent tourist routes to the Middle East, France, and Italy.

Irina FURSOVA



Metro builders to make nicer stations

The decorative slabs fixed in the Polysye area in the Ukraine will be widely used in the decoration of new metro stations in Moscow, Kiev, and Kharkov.

On request of the metro builders, thin facade slabs of red and gray granite and black basalt have been developed and manufactured. These are strong, light, and convenient in installation and assembly. Besides, the facade slabs have already been shipped to construction sites.

The quarries, which are the metro builders' order, have commissioned additional stone cutting complexes equipped with efficient automatic tumbling and polishing machines. Their use will speed up the installation of the facing material.

Automated fodder supply

Only one operator is needed to run an automated feed preparation shop which can supply food for a whole herd of cattle. The units are being produced by the Leningrad Electric Amalgamation. It has a batch of its new machinery for the collective and state farms in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Lithuania and Kazakhstan.

The package includes several processes: to wash and cut root vegetables, cut straw and alfalfa, to feed with vitamins and minerals. In one day the unit produces about 400 tonnes of the mix which has a high nutritive value.

About 800 units will be manufactured this year.

HOME NEWS

THE LENIN MEMORIAL

Everyone who comes to Ulyanovsk, an old city on the Volga River, hastens to visit the famous Lenin Memorial (above) which protects the small wooden house where Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin) was born on April 22, 1870.

The places associated with the childhood and youth of the founder of the world's first socialist state are of great interest to visitors — the Lenin House-Museum in Lenin (formerly Moskovskaya) Street, for instance, and the Men's Gymnasium where he went to school. Tourists should also go to the museum containing presents donated to the land where the Soviet leader was born and raised and the Ulyanov's Memorial Flat in the Venets area of the city.



The House-Museum in Lenin (formerly Moskovskaya) Street; young Vladimir's room.

Places to visit



More routes for Soviet airbus in Siberia

The Soviet 350-seat Il-68 airbus is flying more and more routes in the eastern areas of the USSR. Recently it flew along the Moscow-Krasnoyarsk route and back, thus making its first trip to this major industrial city in Eastern Siberia. Before that, it had flown to the city of Khabarovsk, in the Far East.

These airbus flights are a prelude to its regular operations over territories east of the Urals necessitated by the intensive development of these areas for the needs of the national economy. The Il-68 jumbo-jet will help cater for the increasing flow of passengers to these promising areas.

Soviet airbuses started regular flights in December 1980 on the Moscow-Tashkent run. Then they were introduced on the busy southern routes linking Moscow with resorts in the Caucasus and the Crimea. In the two years of operation, the Il-68s have carried almost two million passengers.

CAVE WITH ELEVEN HALLS

A special scientific expedition has been examining a cave near the town of Spassk and their conclusion is that it is the world's largest cave.

The cave has 11 huge halls which stretch two thousand metres and are lined with stalactites and stalagmites. Lakes, scattered here and there, are like huge mirrors, reflecting the dark spaces of the cave dimly lit up by visitors' candles.

The halls are now being equipped for visitors, and in summer curious tourists will be able to visit them. The town Soviet has declared the Spasskaya cave a natural monument.

Science and technology

INSTRUMENT FOR FUTURE POWER ENGINEERING

A task which was as difficult as looking for a needle in a haystack has been accomplished in the world of the microcosm by scientists from the Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics (Ukrainian Academy of Sciences). They have designed an instrument which can detect one alien atom among tens of millions of homogeneous atoms by using invisible waves on the millimetre waveband.

The super-sensitivity of this new instrument means that it could be used in laser-induced nuclear fusion. The efficiency of a thermonuclear reaction could be doubled if the atomic nuclei in the fuel are polarized, i.e. made to spin in one direction rather than haphazardly. The discovered atoms of the impurities absorb the energy of these waves and then impart it to the mass of the basic substance. Having received this massive acceleration, the thousands upon thousands of millions of atoms begin to rotate around parallel axes.

At present the Kharkov scientists are examining substances which could serve as polarized fuel for future thermonuclear reactors.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE UNIVERSE

Studying Planet Pluto and Neptune's moon Triton, Soviet astronomers have discovered methane which is the conditions of the Earth. It is a by-product of living organisms and is being processed by the methane of Pluto is mostly in a solid state.

Most of the time, this planet, which revolves around the Sun every 248 years, is far from the Sun, but for several years, it will be found within the orbit of Neptune. When Pluto reaches its most distant point from the Sun, its surface temperature drops below the methane's solidification point. When the planet is closer to the Sun, its temperature rises, and some of the methane turns back into gas.

On Triton, methane is solid ice apparently without a trace of gas. The other remote bodies in the Solar System are basically different from Triton and Pluto, as their surface mainly consists of water ice. The exception is Saturn's biggest moon, Titan, which has a dense gas atmosphere consisting of nitrogen and methane.

SEA-BUCKTHORN WITHOUT LOSSES

A waste-free technology for the production of sea-buckthorn oil, which is a most valuable natural medicine, has been designed by scientists from the Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Kirghizian Academy of Sciences.

The existing methods for extracting the vitamin-rich substance are of low efficiency, allowing for losses of as much as 35 per cent. The Kirghiz specialists have suggested an original and basically new technology in which the berries to be processed are placed in vegetable oil. In this peculiar capsule, the berries are then pressed to extract the necessary product. Later, a special centrifuge is used to separate the oil. The entire process now takes several hours, or one sixtieth of the time under the existing technologies. The high-quality medicine thus obtained has no admixtures.

The new method is recommended for introduction into the country's pharmaceutical factories.

VIEWPOINT

NEW ATOMIC PROJECTS

Nikolai LOPATIN, Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification of the USSR

In the present five-year plan period of 1981-85, the USSR is building a large number of atomic projects, especially in the European part of the country. During these five years, the total power of these stations will increase by 24 million kilowatts.

The atomic power industry is to be given priority status in the other socialist countries. A spate of new atomic stations with the power of tens of millions of kilowatts is to be built during the period up to 1990 in the European CMEA member-countries and Cuba with Soviet assistance and on the basis of Soviet technologies.

Q: On the eve of 1984 Hungary became the fifth socialist country to produce atomic electricity. How many atomic stations are operating in the European CMEA countries?

A: As of January 1, 1984, there were ten power blocks with the total power of 4,000 and 400 thousand kilowatts at the atomic power stations built with Soviet assistance in the European socialist countries.

The atomic power blocks built in the European CMEA member-countries are: 100 MW in standard series. For the first time, three power blocks went into use at the Slovnevo North Atomic Power Station in 1971 and 1972. They served as prototypes for atomic power stations subsequently built in the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Q: Could you, please, outline the atomic power industry programme for the near future? What new projects are to be started in CMEA countries?

A: By 1990, CMEA member-countries will have built nearly twenty power blocks with a total power of 440 thousand kilowatts. Two new power blocks are to be built in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and the first atomic power blocks will appear in Poland and Cuba.

The next stage in the development of atomic power industry in CMEA countries will see mass production of new generation of power blocks equipped with one-million kW reactors. Following the Soviet Union's example, where several reactors of this type are already in operation, the construction of "one-million" blocks has been started by other CMEA countries.

Until recently, the most sophisticated equipment for atomic power stations was manufactured in Soviet factories. Although nearly a half of all the necessary equipment is still manufactured and delivered by the Soviet Union, progress in atomic power engineering has become a concern for the entire CMEA. Fifty major industrial plants in eight countries, including the Soviet Union's Atomenergoproekt, are putting into practice a multilateral agreement (the biggest in CMEA history) concerning with mutual supplies of equipment for atomic power stations. Nuclear technology equipment now bears the following trademarks: Skoda (Czechoslovakia), Ganz-Mavag (Hungary), Sinuma (Bulgaria), Zenak (Poland), the Heavy Machinery Plants (Romania), Ernst-Thälmann Works (GDR) and Energiinvest (Yugoslavia).

Another valuable and important result of the cooperation is that CMEA countries now have teams of highly skilled specialists in the atomic power industry.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SMALL RIVERS WITH GREAT RICHES

One year ago, a wonderful initiative was born at a general meeting attended by members of three village Soviets in the Voronezh, Lipetsk, and Tambov regions. The Bityug River is a common feature of all these regions. It was decided to take public action to restore and improve small rivers which feed Russia's big rivers. The general meeting's decision was then published in our newspaper, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The initiative was supported by thousands of people who made concrete contributions. Last year, they cleared, put into order, and restored to life forgotten springs which now bring more water to the Bityug River. Last spring and last autumn, more than 3,500 hectares of forest were planted on the shores of rivers, reservoirs, ravines, and gorges.

In the Voronezh Region, they planted over 1,600 hectares of forest strips and 351 hectares of river-bank forest belts. The Lipetsk Region people last year consolidated 115 hectares of flood plain land and 20 river-bank landside areas. More than half the summer pastures have been taken out of the protected zones. In the Tambov Region, 1,240 hectares of forest belts have been planted on the banks of rivers, ponds and reservoirs.

All this, in the opinion of the paper, is just the beginning of a big campaign. The initiative started by these people in three regions of the Russian Federation, it claims, will certainly spread to other regions of Russia too.

A WORKERS' ACADEMY IN THE URALS

This country has 80 million workers—two-thirds of the employed labour force, writes PRAVDA. In this five-year plan period alone, up to 13 million workers of almost 1,500 various trades will graduate from the vocational training system. Their skills will considerably influence both the results of social pro-

duction and the entire people's living standard. At the same time, there exist a number of poignant problems and contradictions in the vocational training system. The key to solving them lies in improvements in the training of teachers of would-be workers. The sharp necessity has brought forth the idea of a higher learning establishment, writes the paper.

The establishment, called the engineering teachers' Institute, has been set up in Sverdlovsk. The choice of name is explained by the fact that the Middle Urals is a highly industrial area where care for its industrial labour force is a matter of historic traditions. The Institute is both technological and humanitarian. Students' bookshelves have works on machines and mechanisms, textbooks on mathematics, chemistry, aesthetics, and works by Makarenko and Sukhomlinsky. Lectures in classrooms mix with practical studies in workshops.

But when the problem was discussed, it touched not only on the setting up of a new Institute. For, 1,000 diploma teachers, be they of the highest class, will not solve the problem for the entire country. The strong Institute had to serve as a basis for establishing a powerful all-Union methodological centre of vocational training which would set the pace for the entire system. Vocational training specialists and teachers will come here from all over the country to upgrade their skills.

HOW MANY LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN IN THE USSR?

Soviet reference books usually indicate that over one hundred nations and nationalities live in the USSR. But how many languages are spoken in the country? The exact answer would seem to be: as many as there are people.

But this is not so, says Magomet Iayev, from the Institute of Oriental Languages of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, writing in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Between 128 and 132 languages are spoken in this country — and let no one be surprised at this

seeming lack of clarity. In the USSR just as in other multinational states, there is no exact data on the number of languages in existence. There are cases when two peoples speak the same language. Sometimes two literary languages develop in parallel within a single nation.

Exact determination of the number of languages is also made difficult by the unsolved problem of what should be called a language and what a dialect (some researchers consider the languages spoken in the mountains to be a group of dialects). In addition there are foreign ethnic groups representing various foreign nations living in this country.

Taking all these factors into consideration, experts say that 130 languages are spoken in this country should be stressed that all languages in this country are equal, though the Russian language is more widespread than others due to its role as a means of communication among various Soviet nations and nationalities.

SIBERIA AND ITS PEOPLE

Poet Anatoly Prelovsky, who knows Siberia from personal experience, writes in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA about his impressions of the people living in this enormous region. He is trying to understand how what are the habits and ways of Siberians.

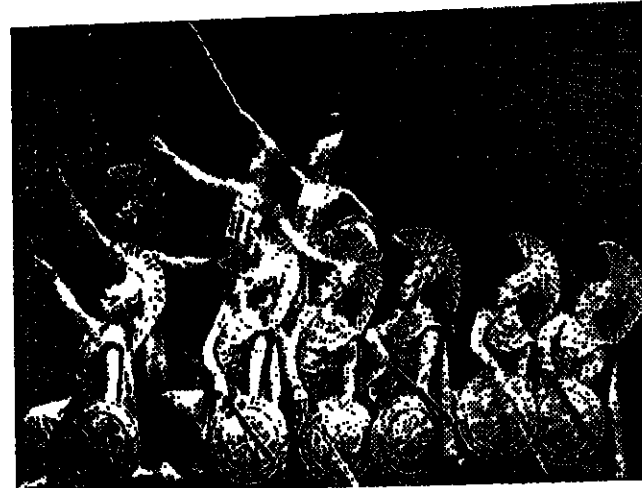
For the area beyond the Urals, the author has phrases, friendship among peoples, which has taken shape over many centuries, continues to be an important feature. Some practices have become forgotten. For instance, earlier, people used to tell towns to clear the space for their settlements, whereas now towns are set in the forest, with every tree being carefully saved. In Ulkan, for example, which is in the Buryat area, every tree was marked by a red rope and a bulldozer operator would immediately be punished if he destroyed a tree even partially. Nature is hostile to man, while man has gained so much from it that nature can rely on him if need be.

ENTERTAINMENT

BOLSHOI FIRST NIGHT

Recently the Bolshoi Theatre premiered the opera "Iphigénie en Aulide" by Gluck, the 18th-century German composer. This work which was being performed for the first time in the USSR, is based on the Racine tragedy of the same name.

The production is unusual in that it combines opera and ballet: arias, group and choral singing alternate with extended dance scenes. The theatre played down the visual aspect of the production, which was almost reduced to a concert-oratorio, giving much leeway as a result to the music and singing. Irina Arkhipova, who sings Clitemnestra, is the only well-known Bolshoi star in the cast, the rest of the roles being given to young singers.



A scene from the opera.

Responsible for the production is a group led by director Vadim Milkov, Mark Ermier conducts.

AMERICAN ACTORS IN THIS COUNTRY

Moscow is a destination for the American Actors' Association and leaders of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Culture of the USSR have declared themselves to be for the consistent development of bilateral links. In a communiqué on the results of the delegation's visit to the USSR it is also noted that the sides reaffirmed their intention of promoting the expansion and maintenance of an active exchange of information, and of exchanges of companies and delegations between the two countries.

TREMENDOUS POPULARITY OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS

The plenary meeting of the board of the Cinema Workers Union of the USSR has taken place in Moscow. The Union has over five thousand members. The meeting was devoted to documentary films. And this is quite understandable.

Studios in this country turn out about 1.5 thousand documentary and popular science films every year. Over 100 such films per month are shown over television networks alone.

There are various reasons for the growing interest in documentary films.

change of information, and of exchanges of companies and delegations between the two countries.

The guests from the United States were received by Secretary of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions Lyudmila Zolotareva. The preservation of peace is the main goal of workers in culture and of trade union members in both our countries, she stressed.

mentaries. They act as a kind of "window" to the surrounding world and enable people to expand their knowledge in various fields: in politics and the economy, science and culture. It is also documentaries that provide us with one of the main means of learning about the life of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Many Soviet documentaries have won prizes at authoritative international film contests.

18th-century views of Russian cities



The Quarengi stockmarket in Petersburg, 1787.

The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow is the venue for an exhibition of old watercolours and gouache paintings by the 18th-century French artist, Bathazar de la Traversie, who used to work in Russia. The works come from various museums and private collections in Moscow and Leningrad.

The views of Novgorod, Narva, Vyshny Volochok, the Solovki Islands, Moscow, and Stary Krym to be seen at the show were painted from life or from life observations in 1780-1790, which imparts to them particular historical value. The artist was very fond of painting Petersburg (now Leningrad).

VAN DYCK STUDY FOUND

A Van Dyck study, "A Child's Head", has been found at an art gallery in Sverdlovsk, in the Ural. Soviet art expert Yuri Kuznetsov believes it belongs to the artist's so-called Antwerp period and he dates it 1617-1618. Yuri Kuznetsov attributed the canvas to the famous Flemish artist after careful studies of Van Dyck's works at museums in Leningrad, The Hague, London and Madrid.

The canvas depicts an infant painted in gold and red. It resembles the figures of the children in the picture "Madonna with Partridges" from the Hermitage collection, the canvases of biblical themes from Madrid's Prado, and especially Van Dyck's sketches from private collections in Britain.

The history of the study remains shrouded in mystery. It somehow found its way to the Ural and was put on view for the first time in 1938. No art catalogues mention the work.

SOVIET FILM FESTIVAL IN BOLOGNA

The city of Bologna, a major industrial and cultural centre in Italy, has been the venue for a successful festival of Soviet films dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. For two weeks, spectators took a great interest in the world of Soviet multinational cinema represented by such films as "Private Life" by Yu. Raizman, "Confession of Love" by I. Averbakh, "Yaroslav the Wise" by G. Kozhanov, "A Slap in the Face" by G. Malyan, "The Dreamers" by B. Shengeliya, "The Tree of

Dzhamal" by H. Narlyyev and others. During the festival, meetings were held between the Soviet film makers and members of the public, as well as with representatives of the press, radio and television, which gave extensive coverage to the Soviet movies.

At the international film festival in San Remo, the film by the Estonian film director P. Simm, "What You Sow," was awarded a special prize by the jury for showing what the Estonian Republic has achieved in the years of Soviet power.

PROFILES

ALEXANDER MITTA



He then made a comedy — about the Russian Tsar Peter the Great and his entourage — "The Story of How Tsar Peter Married off His Blackmoor", following it by a "disaster" film — an entirely new genre for the Soviet cinema.

Theme, genre, characters, period, message, and the director's style all change. Yet, for all this, one can detect certain constant values in Mitta's work — high professional standards. When he turns to melodrama,

one gets the impression he has made melodramas all his life, while his comedies bear the hallmark of a professional hand.

The other constant characteristic in Mitta's films is their brilliant, inventive and wide-ranging visual impact. And, finally, they invariably have a first-rate cast, including, for example, actors and actresses of such calibre as Yevgeny Leonov, Rolan Bykov, Olga Yezhov, Leonid Filatov, the late Vladimir Vysotsky, and, lately, Yelena Proklova for whom Alexander Mitta was something of a godfather. When she was eleven, Mitta invited Proklova to play the star part in "By the Bell — Open the Door", and the girl was named the best actress of the year.

What genre will Mitta turn to next, one might well ask. A Western? A tragedy? Or documentary, perhaps? Wrong. At present he is "working" on a fairy tale, which is spiced with a "disaster" film. "A Fairy Tale of Wandering" is quite possible. But these wanderings will bring the director back to where he began — to films for children.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

WHAT'S ON!

April 16-18

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 17 (eve) — Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble, Bolshoi Theatre performance; 18 (mat) — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (opera); 17 (mat) — Hatal, "Vain Precautions" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 17 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Wolani" (opera); 17 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 18 — Sidelnikov, "Stepan Razin" (ballet); 17 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 18 — Zhuravova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 18 (mat) — Feltman, "An Old Comedy"; 18 (eve) — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads"; 17 (mat and eve) — Casagrande, "Piccolino's Adventure"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 17 (eve)

FILMS

In Broad Daylight (Lent Studios, USSR).

Based on A. Vokoski's sketch (the film tells about a murder committed on a suburban beach, and answers the questions: who did it and why).

Cinema "Zvezda", (14 Ploshchad Vernadskogo, Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo).

The Price of Temptation (Yugoslavia). About the Captain of the People's Liberation Army, Marko, who was appointed commander of a small town at the end of World War II. Climates "vystupchivost", 19 Ploshchad Vernadskogo, 17 (mat and eve).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR House of Nations, 11, Kuznetsky Most. "We Are for Peace" — a traditional spring exhibition of works by artists from various countries.

BUSINESS

EVERYTHING FOR THE HEALTH SERVICE

Bolnise-83, an international exhibition sponsored by the Swiss firm of Sovexpo, has opened in Moscow. Taking part are nearly 180 companies from a number of foreign countries.

Our firm has been cooperating with the Soviet Union for 18 years, said Franz Josef Ruck, Managing Director of the West German firm of Indumex, in an MFI interview.

I am happy that the FRG occupies first place among the industrialized countries doing trade with the Soviet Union. I hope that we will continue to retain this lead in the future. We shall make every effort to expand business links with the USSR. Most West German businessmen understand that all

sanctions that the United States try to impose on us will be to no avail. We have our own aims and our future which we are trying to build on a realistic approach.

We are very happy to see our country represented at the exhibition, said Svaranjit Singh, Managing Co-Director of the Indian firm of Chinar Exports FVT LTD. The Soviet Union is our basic partner in cooperation. The constant growth in trade turnover has put India in the lead among the developing countries trading with the USSR. As to our firm, we have maintained business relations with the Soviet Union over a long time. Our mutual trade turnover last year amounted to 3,100 million Indian rupees.

Viktor YEVKEV



At the Indumex stand (West Germany).

DELIVERIES FROM POLAND

Recently Poland delivered to the USSR its thousandth 4000 KVA transformer substation. Such equipment provided to the Soviet Union under contracts between V/O Mashinimport and the Polish Electric Trade association, is used

at oil and gas fields in Siberia and the Far North. This year the USSR will buy 120 such substations.

Poland's foreign trade organization Polmot has contracted with V/O Avtopromimport to sell car servicing stations to the USSR in 1984-1985.



IL-86—THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The enhanced takeoff-landing characteristics, the high manoeuvrability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airstrips allow for operating the IL-86 JET from airfields of the same class as those required for medium-size aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, BOEING-727, DC-8 and others.

The state-of-the-art systems of automatic control and navigation fully provide for regular flights via optimized routes. The spacious, comfortable interior with broad passages accommodates 350 passengers. The built-in stairs offer speedy embarkment and disembarkment independently of the ground services.

With the maximum takeoff weight of 206 tonnes, the IL-86 JET takes to the air from airstrips 2,300 to 2,600 m long.

The cruising speed is 930 km/h. The practical range with the commercial payload of 40,000 kg is 3,600 km.

V/O AVIAEXPORT 32/34, Smolenskaya-Sennaya Pl., 121200 Moscow, USSR.

Cables: AVIAEXPORT MOSCOW. Telephone: 244-26-86 Telex: 411257

AVEX SU, 411335 AVEX SU

AVIAEXPORT USSR MOSCOW

FINAGROPROM-83

A Finnish agroindustrial exhibition has opened at the Sokolniki exhibition complex in Moscow, with various companies cooperating with the Soviet Union taking part.

Finland is one of the most active participants of the international exhibitions held in the USSR, our correspondent was told by Keirio Yrjö-Koskisen, Managing Director of the Union for Finnish Foreign Trade.

In May of 1982, the USSR adopted Food Programme until the year 1990. It is aimed at achieving further improve-

ments in the material and technical basis of the country in every branch of the national economy, and at stepping up operations within the agroindustrial complex. Finland is ready to contribute to the implementation of this grandiose plan.

Our firm began its cooperation with the Soviet Union shortly before the Moscow Olympics, said Pertti Hakala, Marketing Manager for the Marli company. It is gratifying to realize that in the few years that have passed since then, the goods produced



Pertti Hakala, Marli's Marketing Manager, demonstrates his firm's products.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev

by our company, have become widely known in the USSR.

The USSR presents a rich and diverse market. We are interested not only in deliveries to your country, but also in purchases of Soviet goods and technologies. For instance, we are interested in the technology for the production of Soviet champagne.

We have been cooperating with the Soviet Union for 30 years, said Valin Kotko, Sales Manager for the firm of Hakkman. We have sold the Soviet Union a combined factory for Chertanovo, in Moscow. In addition, the USSR has bought storage tanks for apple juice. Such deliveries are on the increase. From the Soviet Union we want to buy cars, machines, tools and other equipment.

I would like to make the point that we have established a sound pattern of relations with the Soviet Union. This is confirmed by our different deliveries for major Soviet projects. Among other things, we have exported kitchens and bakeries for the builders of the Urengoi-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, and equipment for the Astrakhan project.

Eva DANILOVA

Philately

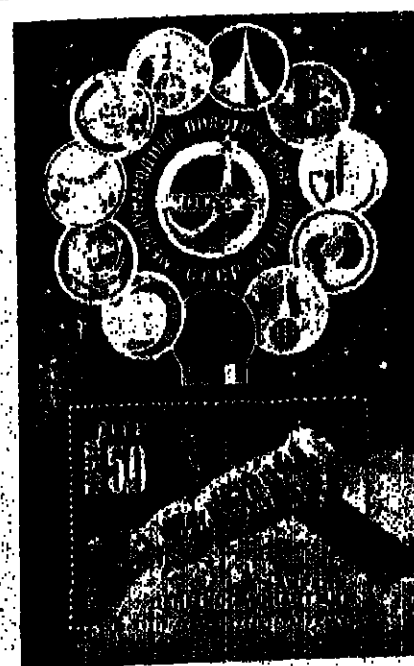
In honour of

Cosmonautics Day

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a souvenir sheet devoted to Cosmonautics Day. Depicted are the emblem of the Interkosmos Council, around which runs the inscription "International manned flights, USSR" as well as the emblems of the joint manned space flights undertaken by Soviet cosmonauts and their counterparts from socialist countries as well as from the USA and France.

The sheet's stamp features the new Soviet transport ship.

The sheet costs 20 kopeks.



CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moscow Prospekt, at the Rostka Hotel), 16, 17 — Edyta Pacha sings.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya Embankment), 16 — Variety programme by Moscow stars. 17 — Show biz music, songs and humour.

SPORTS

Rhythmic Gymnastics. Dnepro Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium, 16 and 17 — International Tournament for the "Soviet Woman" magazine prize. On April 16, at 6 p.m.; on April 17, at noon.

Women gymnasts from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Cuba, the USA, France and the Soviet Union are taking part.

CHESS

Central Army Club. All-Purpose Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt), 16-18 — National championship. At 4 p.m. (every day).

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. Friendly meeting, USSR team of veterans vs Dynamo veterans. 5 p.m.

A match to mark the 60th anniversary of the Dynamo Club. Olympic, European and national champions will be playing.

ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.), 17 and 18 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Voskresensk Khimik. On 17, at 6 p.m.; on 18, at 6.45 p.m.

These are matches for the 8th-8th places at the USSR championship.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 17 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

April 16-18

In Moscow, city and region, cold weather is expected on April 16, 17. Night temperatures of -1°, +1°C and of -1°, +4°C in the daytime. Light snow and rain. A slight temperature rise (to +1°, +5°C at night and to +6°, +10°C during the day) plus light showers are forecast for April 18.